



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.  
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend.  
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1815.

[NO. 193.]

## Notice.

ADVICES having been received from the Supreme Government in India, from which it appears that Instructions have been dispatched from thence relative to the expediency of continuing the Lombard Bank Paper in circulation, and with respect to the course to be adopted in closing the concerns of the Lombard Bank; the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council deems it proper to notify the same without delay; and to add that the further details will be made known whenever the Instructions may arrive.  
By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, October 27, 1815.

## Bekendmaking.

NADEMAAL uit de van het Opper Bestuur in Bengal ontvangene berichten, blijkt dat van daar bevelen zijn afgezonden betrekkelijk tot het nadelige van het Lombard Bank Papier in circulatie te laten blijven, en tot de te neemene maatregelen in het ten einde brengen der zaken van genoemde Bank, zoo oordeelt de Heer Luitenant Gouverneur het voegzaam zulks zonder verwijl bekend te maken, met byvoeging dat de verdere byzonderheden zullen worden gepubliceerd zodra de gezegde berichten zullen ontfangen wezen.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. van 't Govt.

BATAVIA, den 27ste Oct. 1815.

## Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sale of UNCLEARED LOTS, which have been purchased at former Government Sales, and not paid for in conformity to the Conditions thereof, will be put up for Sale on Wednesday the 8th Proximo, on the following Conditions:

1—The Lots to be paid for in Specie or in Government Securities, according as the former sale of the Article was held.  
2—A deposit of 10 per cent. to be made on the Purchase Money, and the Lot to be paid for at the expiration of one month from the day of Sale, in failure whereof the deposit will be forfeited and the Goods re-sold at the risk of the Purchaser.  
3—The Purchaser will be put in possession of the Lot whenever he pays the purchase Money thereof.

Further notice of the Articles to be sold will be given in Catalogues previous to the day of Sale.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Oct. 21, 1815.

## Advertentie.

DE verschillende Eygenaren van de zodanige Landeryen als onder de tegenswoordige Residentie Buitenzorg gehoorren, worden mitsdezen bekend gemaakt; om uiterlyk voor uiffing November aanstaande de gewoone Jaarlyksche Zielsbeschryvingen; zoo meede eene opgave der Klapper Boomen, van hunne onderscheidene Landen, gelyk aan die van het voorleeden jaar intezenden, ten Comptoire van den ondergeteckende alhier, zullende de zodanige Land-eygenaren, in cas van non observantie hiervan, binnen de bepaalde tyd; vervallen in de gewoone en daar op bepaalde Boote.

F. E. HARDY,

Resident.

BUITENZORG, den 21ste October, 1815.

## Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, Dingsdags en Woensdag, den 6de 7de en 8ste November, 1815.

VOOR de Gouvernements Pakhuizen voor Reekening van het Gouvernement, van diverse Negotie goederen, vide Gazette.

Op Donderdag, den 9de November 1815.

VOOR de woning van Jacobus Marcus, staande in de Lepel-straat, van witt en geel Chinese Linnen, Extra goede groene en zwarte Thee, zyde Stoffen, groene Gaas, Porcelainen, insoort Verlatte werken, Hammen, Rode en Port wyn, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag, den 10de November 1815.

VOOR reekening van de belang hebben. de op de Werff, het Schip *Indefatigable* en dies Lading, zo als het zelve nu legd, meede eenige van het zelve geborgene goederen zeilen, Tou-werken, volgens nader uit tegevene Catalogus.

## Advertisement.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on Monday the 20th instant, at the House of the Commander of the Forces, Weltevreden, House-hold Furniture, Horses, Carriages, &c. &c. the Property of Lieutenant General Sir MILES NIGHTINGALL, K. C. B. on the point of leaving Java.—The sale to commence precisely at 9 o'clock. Catalogues will be distributed previous to the day of Sale.

## Advertentie.

ZAL by publieke veyling verkogt worden, op Maandag den 20ste dezer, ten Huise van den Commandant der Troopes te Weltevreden, van Huismeebelen, Wagen en Paarden, &c. &c. De Eigendom van zyne Excellencie den Luitenant Generaal Sir M. Nightingall, K. C. B. staande op zyn vertreck van Java.

De verkoopning zal beginnen precise ten 9 uren A. M.

De Inventarisse zullen te zien zyn voor den dag der verkoopning.

FRIDAY NEXT, THE 10TH INSTANT,

Will be sold by Public Outcry,

AT THE MARINE-YARD,

THE wreck of the ship *Indefatigable*, together with her Cargo as per Manifest, as she now lays, likewise a quantity of Stores to be detailed in a Catalogue to be circulated previous to the sale.

A FEW COPIES,

Of the Java

HALF-YEARLY ALMANAC

AND

DIRECTORY,

FOR

1815,

May be had on application at the Government Press, at the reduced price of 8 Java Rupees each;

November 4.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT,

WILL BE PUBLISHED

At the Government Press,

MOLENVLIET,

THE JAVA

ANNUAL DIRECTORY

AND

ALMANAC,

For 1816.

CONTAINING

FULL and accurate lists of the Civil, Military, Medical and Marine Establishments on the Island of Java and its Dependencies, with correct lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Regiments serving under the Government of Java—A list of the former Governors of Java from the year 1610—the principal Officers of the Supreme Government, and the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Prince of Wales' Island, Ceylon, Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Together with

A list of the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India—the Honorable the Court of Directors—and the Home Establishment.

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

Containing

Custom-house, Port and Boat-office Regulations—Post Office Regulations—Public Societies and Institutions—Mercantile and Agency Houses—List of Shipping—Arrivals and Departures of Ships and Vessels—Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Tables of Coins, Weights, and Measures—with a variety of other useful and interesting information.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

An alphabetical list of Inhabitants, their Professions and places of Residence.

COMPILED UNDER THE SANCTION OF

GOVERNMENT.

Price to Subscribers... Java Rupees 8  
to Non-Subscribers... 12

Subscriptions will be received at the Printing Office, Molenvliet, and at the Post Offices at Samarang and Sourabaya.

No exertions will be wanting on the part of the Compiler to render this Directory satisfactory, and he flatters himself it will be found more correct and complete and consequently more worthy the patronage of the Public than any that have been heretofore published.

## Notice.

THE relations of Mr. EDMUND STANTON, who left the Navy at Malacca in the year 1811, are extremely anxious to know any thing of him, and therefore they entreat, that either he or any person knowing him, will do them the great kindness to address any information relative to his present situation whether living or dead, and with any particulars of his fate to Mr. HENRY MATHEW, of Calcutta, for which his Friends will esteem themselves most grateful.

Address either Messrs. Jessen, Trail and Co. at Batavia, or Mr. Mathew, at Calcutta.

BATAVIA, 3d Nov. 1815.

## Uit de Hand te Koop,

HET Huis No. 27, in de Buiten Nieuportstraat, onder zeer voordelige conditien, te bevragen by den Bewoonder en Eigenaar.

For Sale per Margaret, FROM LONDON,

EIGHT handsome second-hand CARRIAGES, viz.

A Curricie,  
Three Chaises with heads,  
Two Phaetons and  
Two Chariots.

To be seen at the Premises of Messrs. Deans, Scott & Co. Great River-street. Apply to Mr. Paton at Mr. G. C. van Ryck's, Newport Street. BATAVIA, 27th Oct. 1815.

## FOR SALE.

PER MARGARET, FROM LONDON.

LINSEED and Paint Oil,—Spirits Turpentine,—Paints and Painter's Brushes,—Gin and Brandy,—Dutch, Red, White and Pickled Herrings,—Salted and Spiced Salmon,—Cod Sounds,—Ironmongery,—Coals,—Buttons,—Window and Plate Glass,—Pins and Needles,—Soda Powders.

Apply to Mr. Paton at Mr. G. C. van Ryck's, Newport Street. BATAVIA, November 3d, 1815.

The Margaret will be ready to sail for England in 3 or 4 weeks, and has accommodation for a few passengers.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

On the most Moderate Terms.

SWEDISH Iron and Steel—English Iron and Steel—Butt and Leaguer Hoops—Small Anchors and Grapnals—Tin Plates—Pig, Sheet, and White Lead—Clothes and Camblets—Beer, in casks and bottles—Fine Cogniac Brandy—Empty Bottles and Corks—Gigs and Harness—Stockholm Tar—all of the first quality, now landing from the *Devaynes*, Captain Brooks, from London.

To be viewed on application to Mr. Cumming, at Messrs. Skelton and Co's.

BATAVIA, 18th Oct. 1815.

N. B.—Passage home on the above ship may be had by applying as above—she is expected to sail about the 15th of next month.

## UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

Voor een seveele Pry's als,

SWEDS Yzer en Staal, Engelsch Yzer en Staal, Doelwit en Leggers Hoepels, klyne Aukers en Dregge, Scheutjes Tin, Wittlood, Lakens, Kamlet, Bier in vaaten en bittels, extra goede Conjak Brandewyn, ledige Bottels en kurke Proppen, Druffol en Tuigen, Stokholms Theer, alles van de eerste soort, jongs aangebragt met het Schip *Devaynes*, Captain Brooks, van London, te bevragen by de Heer Cumming, by de Heer Skelton en Co.

N. B.—So lmand genegen mogte zyn, om met van boven gemelde Schip, te repatrieeren kan sig adreseeren by boven gem. Heer en is van zins om te vertrekken, den 15de den aanstaande maand.

BATAVIA, den 20ste Oct. 1815.

## Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen, die iets te preten-deeren hebben dan wel verschuldigd zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen Mevrouw Cornelia Elisabeth Wilkenaar, Weduwe Cuvet, gelieven daarvan opgave te doen, binnen de tyd van een maand na dato, ten Kantoor van de ondergeteckende.

A. VINCENT,

Sec. van de Wees-kamer.

BATAVIA, den 27ste Oct. 1815.

Messrs. JESSEN, TRAIL & CO.  
HAVE FOR SALE,  
TWO,  
REMARKABLY LIGHT, ELEGANT, EUROPE

## Buggies,

Imported on the CLAUDINE.

AINSLIE, ADDISON AND CO.  
GREAT RIVER-STREET.

Have for Sale for ready Money only,

A VARIETY of Bengal Goods newly  
imported—Boots—Shoes—Cloths—  
&c. of the first quality.

CAPTAIN ELLIOTT, will expose  
for Sale, on Wednesday next, his  
CHINA INVESTMENT, and also a few  
elegant FOWLING PIECES, at the Of-  
fice of Messrs. Rutter & Co.

9th October, 1815.

## Mr. Lavielle,

HAS exposed for Sale, at his House in  
Outer Newport-street, an assort-  
ment of Hosiery—Cutlery—Military E-  
quipments—Sword. Knots—Gold Thread—  
Stationery, &c. &c.

Exposed for Sale,

At Mr. A. LAVIELLE'S,  
OUTER NEWPORT-STREET.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of fa-  
shionable Millinery, imported on  
the ship *Claudine*, from London, consist-  
ing of French Lace—Ribbons—French  
Cambric—Lace Dresses—Straw Hats—  
Flowers—Bonnets—Caps—Turkins—Ball  
Dresses—Muslin worked Robes—Italian  
Nets—and a great variety of other Ar-  
ticles, all of the latest fashion, put up to  
particular order by Mrs. TOLLON, No.  
212, High Holborn.

FOR SALE,

## Bills on England,

At Messrs. Jessen, Trail & Co's.

## Bekendmaking.

PRESIDENT, Vice President en Lee-  
den van de Weeskamer, tot hun  
bevelen vernemen hebbende, dat de  
laatste annonce in de Kourant ten aanzien  
van het betaalen der agterstallige Renten  
onder ultimo April van geen enigzins  
naamwaardig effect geweest is; vinden  
zich verplicht als nu nader bekend te ma-  
ken, dat alle de schuldeharen zonder aanzien  
van perzoon, regtelyk tot die betaaling  
zullen worden geconstringeert, indien de-  
zelfde niet voor den 15de dezer volgt.

A. VINCENT,

Sec. van de Weeskamer.  
den 3de November, 1815.

## Advertisement.

MR. MARCUS being upon the eve  
of departure for Europe, and  
wishing to close all his accounts, requests  
those Gentlemen that are indebted to him  
to discharge the same previous to the 15th  
of November, 1815.

J. MARCUS.

## Advertentie.

DEN ondergetekende permissie heb-  
bende van het Gouvernement om  
naar Europa te repatriëren, verzoekt zeer  
vriendelyk aan alle de geene die iets te  
pretendeeren hebben, ofte verschuldigt  
zyn, om met dezelve te veroffenen, binne  
de tyd van twee maanden, gerekend van  
primo October tot ultimo November 1815.

J. MARCUS.

BATAVIA, den 27 Sept. 1815.

## Missing.

A SMALL box of WEARING APPA-  
REL, from Messrs. Gibsons and  
Pauling, Calcutta, which arrived in the  
ship MAITLAND, addressed to Mr. H.  
Thomson, Assistant Surgeon.—Informa-  
tion regarding it will be thankfully re-  
ceived at the Gazette Office.

## TE KOOP

EEN TIANG SALASALA, groot nim  
veertig Cooyangs, voorzien van  
staand en loepend Tuig, Linnen Zeilen,  
Yazere Ankers, Geschut, en verdere In-  
ventaris goederen, te bevragen by

L. HEUKEYLUGHT.

## Advertentie.

BY Jan Velhuisen, op de Voorry by  
de Jassebrug, zyn te bekoome de  
navolgende goederen, als:—

Speceryen by het pond, Hollandsche  
Rode wyn, Rinse, Madeira en Malga  
wyn, Brandewyn, Genefer, Lequeuren,  
Zeltzer water, Ligt en Zwarte Bier, Azyu,  
Keukazuur, Cannassr Tabak in Lood en  
in Cardoess, Pypen, Lamp-glasen en  
Glas-werken in soort, Glas-ruiten, Boek-  
spiegels, Boslemmer-messen, Pennen en  
Lak, Papier Hollandsche insoort, Schilde-  
ryen, Verf-stoffen Lyn-oly, Yzer, Staal en  
Spykers, Ronde Houten, Goud en Zilver  
Draad, Goude en Zilver Epauletten,  
Goude en Zilver Stoffen, Zilver Moor,  
Goude en Zilver Klankant en Gim, Gou-  
de Bodidars, Geel, Wit en Blauwe Chine-  
sche Linnen, Chinese en Japanse  
Lakwerken, Batist, Ynners in soort, Doer-  
assen, Chitzen en Patjer Chitzen, Dinit-  
ty, Wit Koper, Naay Gaaren, Naalden,  
Zylgnaren, Europese Tafelgoed en Ser-  
vetten, Waayers, Kurke Proppen, Coffy  
by het picol, Javasehe Lywaten, Extra  
fayye Pistolen, Hollandsche Fruwel van  
diffente Kleuren, Chococlaach, Perkle Gord  
en Pruymedante.

## Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets moegt te preten-  
deeren hebben, of verschuldigt zyn  
aan J. W. LUTHER, gelieve hier van  
opgaave te doen voor ultimo December.  
En biet s'zels Wooldhys nyt de hand  
te koop, staande op de Voorry.

## H. BRETHOFF, Proc.

WOOND IN HET HUIS No. 18

OF DE

VOORRY,

NA BY DE

KALVER-STRAAT.

## Advertentie.

OP 's Gouvernements Drukkery alhier,  
is heden uitgekomen een A B C en  
Spelboek, waarby gevoegd is een korte  
schets der Nederduitsche Taal voor eerst-  
beginnenden; en te bekomen by

J. C. SUPPER,

BATAVIA,

den 27ste Oct. 1815,

V. D. M.

## Advertentie.

J. W. BURGHGRAAF, presenteerd  
te koop deszelfs Tuin en Erve gelegen aan  
de weg van Anker, en te huur deszelfs  
Huis gelegen in de Koestraat, zynde beide  
deze Percelen te bevragen by den Heer F.  
P. SEENA, op de Tygers-gracht.

## Advertentie.

BY den Heer J. G. Bockemolen, is te  
bekomen oprechte Hollandsche Va-  
rines en Portorica Rook Tabak, tot een  
civil prys.

## Advertentie.

STRUYSWYK te koop.—te bevragen  
by den Eigenaar.

DEN 31 October 1815, overleed in  
den ouderdom van ruim 41 jaren,  
den Heer Johannes Wilhelmus Morrees,  
voormaals Minister van wege van het Hol-  
lands Gouvernement aan Sultan's Hof te  
Djocjocarta.

Nalatende een bedroefde weduwe en  
drie kleine kinderen.

## ERRATUM.

In the Gazette No. 187, 188 and 189, in  
the Advertisement announcing the House near  
Bodjong, called Genoegen for sale, for par-  
ticulars apply to Messrs. Rutter and Chap-  
man at Batavia, read for particulars apply  
to Messrs. Rutter and Co., Batavia.

To the EDITOR of the JAVA GAZETTE.

Sir,  
Having been led by accidental circumstances to a re-  
mote distance from Batavia, it becomes necessary to  
discontinue a correspondence, which, however, in the  
opinion of the Public, it may have been conducted,  
will yet, I trust, be allowed to have commenced the  
foundation of an useful inquiry,—embracing subjects  
of magnitude sufficient to interest the majority of your  
Readers, and stimulate them to pursue a beneficial in-  
vestigation, worthy of commanding their deepest at-  
tention. It was with no small degree of pleasure,  
that I perceived the first drawings of a liberal discus-  
sion, particularly advantageous to the Colonial inha-  
bitants of Java, in the late communication of your cor-  
respondent *Ben-volus Alter*, whose letter, although,  
it must be admitted to contain little besides an inge-  
nious anticipation of the lengthened detail of facts,

communicated in my last, yet produced very consider-  
able satisfaction from observing that it affords the ad-  
ditional and respectable testimony of an intelligent  
individual to the principal positions, it forms the only  
object of these papers to establish and maintain.  
This publication, I conceive, likewise, to be of no lit-  
tle value in another, and not less important view,—by  
distinctly proving that the same series of disagreeable  
facts is the subject of common observation and com-  
ment, and therefore, that the Dutch Colonists inha-  
biting Batavia, the persons to whom these sad-sin-  
lar remarks are more especially addressed, must ad-  
mit a thorough conviction, that a desire simply to do  
good, and no unscrupulous, prejudicial, or illiberal bias  
has given rise to the numerous observations on their  
mischievous and destructive domestic habits, the Ga-  
zette, within the last three months has contained.

But, although I perfectly coincide in the principal  
tenor of the statements which are found in the letter  
of your correspondent, as truth can only be elicited by  
diligent inquiry under the direction of impartiality and  
candour, and drawn from the bottom of that fathom-  
less abyss, in which, unfortunately for the suffering in-  
habitants of this Island, she has, for a gloomy period  
of many years, been inextricably immersed, by the  
most steady and active exertions, he will not deem the  
following observations dictated by other sentiments,  
than a sincere wish to elucidate facts, of which him-  
self from expressing the high importance, must be fully  
sensible of the genuine value. After a very atten-  
tive perusal and reflection, bestowed upon a considera-  
tion of the opinions delivered by my intelligent names-  
ake, I candidly acknowledge, that, to my apprehen-  
sion, no well grounded reason is discoverable, for al-  
tering the idea originally entertained:—viz. that in  
the general absence of ventilation, and neglect of  
means for producing a constant and beneficial circula-  
tion of air, is to be sought the grand, or immediate  
origin of the many fatal fevers, to which so frequently,  
and almost certainly subsequent to an active attack,  
those inhabiting the Metropolis of this lovely coun-  
try, untimely perished, devoted and unresisting vic-  
tims. Since it is distinctly admitted by *Ben-volus Al-  
ter*, that "the badly constructed, and still more badly  
managed houses" of Batavia, are unprovided with the  
requisite degree of ventilation, it of course follows,  
that the system of pernicious practices, laid down by  
him as proving so deplorably detrimental, is far more  
likely to display its mischievous effects, when power-  
fully aided by confinement in damp and closely shut  
up chambers, filled with impure air, in a state ap-  
proaching almost perfect stagnation, than if the evil  
consequences, usually attendant upon such bad habits,  
were counteracted by the manifest advantages result-  
ing from the presence of unpolluted atmosphere, and  
free, unobstructed circulation of temperate and fresh  
air. Every dwelling, within the limits of Batavia, be-  
ing at present, woefully deficient in the means for ex-  
citing and preserving ventilation, it becomes in a man-  
ner superfluous to reason longer upon a demonstrable  
proposition, requiring but little difficulty in its solu-  
tion or application, for, in any of the projected im-  
provements, hereafter destined to take place, the grand  
essential or absolute sine qua non of constructing rooms  
upon a spacious, dry, open plan, calculated at once to  
permit a thorough well regulated draught, and exclude  
unwholesome moisture, cannot be overlooked, and the  
good effects, arising from such desirable altera-  
tions, will be sufficiently displayed, without demanding  
ephemeral support from the pens of newspaper pub-  
lishers, whose multifarious compositions, it is no more  
than truth to say, if always endowed with the spirit  
of liberality, which distinguishes the paper in ques-  
tion, never could, as is frequently the case, be justly  
complained of, from communicating neither utility,  
instruction, nor amusement. There is one remaining  
point, upon which, I must observe, *Ben-volus Alter*  
and myself are found to be at variance, namely, that  
fatal cases of Batavia fever, have often occurred in  
houses spacious and cool, not remarkable for deficiency  
of ventilation, nor situated in the vicinity of un-  
wholesome marshes, nor exposed to the deleterious  
influence of offensive vapours, evolved from putrid and  
extensive canals. Mournful experience, alas! too ge-  
nerally forces upon our observation, that no spot,  
though much celebrated for salubrity and mildness of  
climate, is entirely free from severe and mortal at-  
tacks of destructive fevers. In every country and si-  
tuation, such disorders form a numerous class of the  
terrible fore-runners that precede the stern approach  
of unrelenting death;—but strong doubts, I think,  
exist, whether the particular kind of fever, so pecu-  
liarly formidable in Batavia, can unequivocally be  
traced to dwellings of the description mentioned.  
There seems no reasonable ground for rejecting the  
admission, that Batavia fever possesses no specific  
characteristics, sufficient to justify its being placed in  
no logical arrangement, as a distinct febrile disor-  
der, incident to the soil and climate of that city,—yet,  
symptoms arise in the course of this disease, decided  
enough in their nature and progress, to shew, that in  
some particulars, and those of considerable impor-  
tance, it materially differs from the generality of bil-  
ious fevers, occurring in tropical climates. These dif-  
ferences, as has already been remarked, consist chiefly  
in this fatal disorder, exhibiting more of a typhoid  
type, an insupportable expression of countenance, and  
a disagreeable smell emitted from the body of the pa-  
tient, all very much resembling similar symptoms, not-  
iced in instances of dysentery, discovered in other  
countries, which have been, and are still to be attrib-  
uted to badly ventilated, humid, and crowded buildings.  
Hence, we must conclude Batavia fever to form, at  
least, a striking variety of common bilious fever,  
greatly modified by general absence of ventilation, ac-  
cording upon debilitated states of body, produced by the  
many lamentable causes of emaciation and disease, no-  
toriously existing in this Island. If such an instance,  
to discover which, all inquiries on my side, have hith-  
erto been made in vain, can be correctly substantiated,  
it will then readily be granted, that want of pure  
atmosphere in Batavia houses, will not of itself suf-  
ficiently account for the monstrous extent of this de-  
plorable evil, but candour compels me to say, the cir-  
cumstances of this nature, which are commonly al-  
leged to take place, seem to have been indebted for  
their origin more to the report of superficial and inac-  
curate observers, than that they furnish us with well  
founded facts, established by attentive consideration  
and diligent research. Under the experience of the  
present writer, it cannot be foreign to state, cases have  
occurred of persons having perished beneath the in-  
fluence of this fatal disorder, and in rapid succession  
from the commencement of the first symptoms, while  
actually residing at a distance from Batavia, in one  
case so considerable as upwards of 80 English miles.—  
But such cases upon inquiry have turned out clearly  
referable to communication with the town, and even  
the complaint made its appearance previous to the  
persons affected quitting the unwholesome buildings  
that disgrace the Metropolis of Java. On the other  
hand, cases have been noticed, in which the patients  
appeared to labour so strongly under the influence of  
this malignant fever, that, instead of being immedi-

ately removed to a purer atmosphere, respired in  
buildings admitting of free circulation of air, had such  
persons continued in Batavia, little doubt can exist  
that the disease, so far from being subdued, as hap-  
pened in the instances alluded to, would have resisted  
every effort of attention and power of Medicine;  
while from the mere presence of fresh air, perpetu-  
ally circulating in the chamber of the patient, with  
scarcely recourse to drugs, and those of the most sim-  
ple description, the disease speedily and entirely dis-  
appeared.

I now come, Sir, to notice the singular production,  
contained in the Gazette of September 21, which has  
just come to hand. The particular object or benefit,  
this portentous writer, who like some ominous planet  
"scatters pestilence and war," proposes to himself  
from this detestable diatribe, it lies entirely beyond  
the felicitous conceptions of any prodig in literature  
to comprehend. If it be to confer an additional sprig  
on a scribbling reputation, already established and  
duly appreciated, his assiduous endeavours have been  
crowned with ample success. The splendid laurels,  
which graced his venerable temples on former occa-  
sions, he may rest assured, will suffer no diminution  
of their lustre, from the shining wreaths, encircling  
those favourite retreats of Apollo, on the present.  
*Seneca idem* appears his invariable motto, for, equally  
gifted with learning, judgement, and critical acumen,  
we find the same measure of those rare qualities, to  
permeate every composition from this quarter, whether  
extended over the spacious and untroubled fields, which,  
expanding in luxuriant vegetation, before the fertile,  
but obscure history of Java literature, and Dutch im-  
provement, or confined to a more humble and barren  
province, respecting the origin and progress of Batavia  
fever. If, on the contrary, it should form a less no-  
ble object, on the part of this author, to annihilate the  
premises, from which *Ben-volus Alter* thinks fit to draw his  
deductions, and support his conclusions, it is rather  
inconsistent to allow these said premises, to consist of  
*Truisms*, so universally admitted, that every person is  
thoroughly acquainted with them from his earliest infancy;  
if it be to flatter his respectable brother Colonists, as  
the serious expence of health and risk of their lives,  
it surely forms a novel mode of conveying praise, to  
insinuate that they neglect the application of princi-  
ples, so true and simple, as to be familiar to every  
dolt;—to assert that their jaws are smoke-tunnels, their  
bellies punch-balls, filled with contents as heterogeneous  
as those entering into the composition of a Butler's  
thop, and, that similar to their houses, these weighty  
subjects, are of a heavy, dull, and solid structure. To  
follow therefore, minutely this shallow writer (who  
luncheon conspicuously into the same fault, he pre-  
tends an anxiety to condemn through inextricable la-  
byrinths of peritury, which present their entangled  
mazes, in a miserable tissue of tattered shreds, mag-  
ner patches, and disjointed remnants of thread-bare  
wit, thinly scattered over two columns of the Gazette,  
which are couched in harsh sentences, composing leas-  
and broken paragraphs, but always in most perfect  
union with the genius of English grammar, would not  
only exhaust the patience of your Readers, sufficiently  
put on the stretch, from the natural antipathy, genuine  
taste, correct, and chaste judgement, always feel to-  
wards *seneca* and highly flavoured effusions, but, as  
similar to his own disorganized periods, would prove  
only a lifeless mass of shapeless confusion, possessing  
neither vestige of beginning nor prospect of termina-  
tion. But, finding that the dearest interests of the  
community, involving the comfort, health, and well-  
fare of thousands of my fellow creatures, all liable to  
be afflicted with a terrible disorder, are deeply con-  
cerned, if not likely to be absolutely sacrificed, should  
unhappily any individual allow himself to be mis-  
guided, or deluded, by the bold assertions, and impos-  
ing quotations of this anxious to be thought intelligent  
writer, all sentiments are willingly waived, for the re-  
sults, which inspire the paper before us, and with alac-  
rity, I willingly enter into a consideration of the fol-  
lowing, because they are confidently obtruded upon the  
Public as well known and undoubted facts:—1st, That  
pernicious habits, similar to those prevalent in Bata-  
via, exist in other places, without being attended with  
the deplorable evils, which are discovered in that City.  
—2d, From fatal experience the Dutch Colonists act  
correctly, in excluding the salubrious sea breeze from  
their habitations. —3d, That ships lying in harbour,  
have experienced great diminution to their crews, in  
consequence (I presume) of "the foul and pestilential  
congregation of vapours," evolved from the mud banks,  
situated at the mouth of the river. With regard to the  
first, so far as personal observation extends, it lies  
within my power to remark merely on the construction  
of buildings, at one of the places enumerated—and  
there, in direct contradiction to the Admirer of *Ben-  
volus*, I most roundly affirm the dwelling houses are  
neither commonly formed on the same general plan,  
nor so shamefully ill supplied with ventilation, as  
those of Batavia. While that most mistaken notion,  
the cause, as I often have repeated, that can be sup-  
ported by irrefragable proofs,—simple, unadorned,  
and undoubted facts, which stand in no need of sophis-  
tical, or wire-drawn arguments, of the whole of the  
extensive mischief reigning in Java:—a notion the  
more necessary to be combated, as many persons, ei-  
ther wilfully blind, or biased by some unaccountable  
infatuation, are led to credit for actual truth, what is  
indeed destitute of all solid foundation, to the mani-  
fest detriment of every comfort, calculated to render  
life agreeable or of value,—while, I say, that healthful  
and destructive notion, of the insalubrity of healthy  
and refreshing breezes, has given birth to unbounded  
evils, in one of the most extensive and populous cities,  
erected by Europeans in the East, the same train of  
erroneous reasoning, singular enough to mention, has  
been productive of the reverse in Sourabaya, serving  
thus no less remarkably to preserve life in one in-  
stance, than it tends to diminish it in the other. In  
the latter town, from the houses being situated at the  
distance of many miles from the open ocean, on the  
banks of a river, which empties itself into the narrow  
strait, dividing Madura from the larger Island of Java,  
no alarming apprehensions are entertained for the  
presence of those delicious streams of air, with which,  
daily blowing from the sea, nature blesses and refreshes  
the coasts of this Island. The gales driving in the  
atmosphere are supposed to be possessed of inferior  
deleterious effects, in consequence of being more con-  
fined in their approach to the town, than, from its si-  
tuation, is less directly exposed than Batavia to the  
influence of the currents, setting in immediately from  
the sea. Hence, not only in this part of the country,  
are the houses in general far better ventilated, but no  
laborious, and continual efforts are made use of, as the  
case in the larger City, to preclude purity of atmos-  
phere from the dwellings of the inhabitants. It is to  
this circumstance alone, that existence in such an ir-  
regular mass of ill constructed buildings, designated by  
the name of a town, which presents itself in the East-  
ern extremity of the Island, can be ascribed. Did not  
some natural cause of this description exert its bene-  
ficial agency to counterbalance the many existing  
sources of disorder, it must be perfectly obvious that a  
town, situated in a warm climate, possessing a tem-  
perature very considerably higher than that observed in  
Batavia and its vicinity,—the streets of which, com-  
posed of low confined houses, crowded upon each other,  
with insufferable closeness, with the exception of one  
or two, resembling in narrowness, the diminutive parti-  
tions of a dove-cot or rabbit-warren, could never, con-  
trary to reason, experience, and common sense lead  
us to expect human life to be maintained in safety or  
comfort. In every light in which it is capable of be-  
ing viewed, with the single exception of the dwelling  
houses possessing a very superior degree of ventila-  
tion, a virtue that certainly covers many evils, Soura-  
baya in point of health, or convenience of situation,



cannot be put into comparison with Batavia. With- in the limits of the town, the heat, always intense, is not only nearly insupportable, but the principal street is intersected by probably the most offen- sive, and putrescent ditch, to be found in Java. This horrible nuisance, shockingly disgusting to sight, and no less disagreeable to smell, winds its ster- coraceous contents through an immense extent of course, in the front of many of the chief buildings, as the Government House, mint, church, barracks, &c. poisoning every corner and habitation in the neigh- bourhood, till at length it evacuates an inconceivable accumulation of filth and putrefaction into the river, whence the contaminating burden is conveyed to the sea. Under such circumstances, and many others, un- necessary to be mentioned, or dwelt upon in the pre- sent discussion, it will be admitted that *Sourabaya*, not- withstanding the frequent and loud assertions em- ployed in its favour, by persons residing on the west- ern side of the island, supports, in fact, but few pre- tensions to that reputation for health, and being a pleasantly situated place, which, in the opinion of the Dutch Colonists, it is known to enjoy. The secret of health, as before noticed, consists in the simple fact of uninterrupted ventilation existing throughout the town and vicinity. Upwards of three-fourths of the build- ings of this town are furnished with *Venetians*, the re- mainder are provided with open gratings of cane-work, and if, any, are disfigured by such numerous and closely fitted panes of glass as pain the eye, and ter- ribly invade, in the opposite extremity of the island. Hence, the insupportable objection, urged against the *accidental*, cannot with any shadow of justice, be main- tained respecting the *Oriental metropolis* of Java. The sea breeze, if not courted, is, at least, admitted universally, inspired without dread or apprehension, and no laboriously, ingeniously, and clumsy efforts carefully employed to effect its exclusion.

One remarkable circumstance, concerning the build- ings at *Sourabaya*, is not undeserving of attention;— I mean the vast superiority of construction the public edifices exhibit, over the more unwieldy mode, observ- ed in and about Batavia. These, in every country mark of national prosperity and improvement, in the neighbourhood of the place in question, present not only a much more elegant and light species of archi- tecture to the eye, but are actually laid out on a plan far more calculated to arrest the progress of disease, and yield a degree of comfort little inferior to what may be enjoyed in any part of India. Thus, the spacious building, appropriated to the residence of the chief civil authority, is divided into rooms of unex- ceptionable dimensions, airy—cool—and the whole or- namented with a noble stair case, far surpassing any other erection of this description I have witnessed on the island. Every apartment, even to the out houses, is provided with *Venetians*, the case with all the public buildings in this part of Java, where the rage for this species of useful window is found to extend so far, that an edifice, which every one knows to prove ex- tremely conducive to morals, and intellectual im- provement, a Moscovite Lodge, is completely surround- ed with Venetian windows, perfectly capable of ad- mitting air, and emitting sound, a mode of architec- ture, which a regard for the craft leads us to conclude, must of course have been selected, in strict conformity with the mysterious principles of the order, and liberal attention towards the edification of unen- lightened passengers, who travel in considerable num- bers along the Sampang road. The General Hospital, situated about two miles from *Sourabaya*, is a magnifi- cent pile, which, in point of magnitude, is probably exceeded by no building in Java. The spot for its erection appears to have been chosen with great care on an elevated piece of ground, not surrounded with an undue proportion of trees, and placed at a conven- ient distance from the beautiful river, named *Cali Mas*, which majestically flows in a broad, clear stream, behind it. The several wards are lofty, airy, and wide, all provided with Venetians, and the quarters, appro- priated for the abode of officers, whose state of health demands the assistance of medical attendance, are better built, though crowded nearly on the same plan, with those in the cantonments at *Wetlevreden*; and similar to the other divisions of this immense range of building, are liberally supplied with Venetians and windows. In many respects, there can be no doubt, this edifice is capable of improvement; both in plan and execution, yet, as it stands, it forms a monument of exertion, labour, and expence, very far from being misapplied, and not less creditable to the liberality, than public spirit of the Dutch Government, which planned and executed this great building, for the most beneficial ends, and, indeed, viewed as a whole, this valuable edifice excites no farther cause of regret, than that circumstances should permit such a noble and fine structure, already affected by the dilapidating hand of time, to dwindle rapidly into unmerited decay. But it is not merely in the suburbs of *Sour- abaya*, or the town itself, that the buildings are discov- ered to be laid out in a more airy manner than *Bata- via*.—In other places in the eastern extremity, the same observation holds, as in the instance of the house recently erected by the Sultan of the smaller island of *Ma- dura*, which forms a structure, lower-roofed it is true, but erected on an elevation several feet above the sur- face of the ground,—the apartments admirably ven- tilated, and finished in a very superior style, which, considering that the entire building, both in plan and ex- ecution, is the production of Native workmen, confers no inconsiderable credit on their accurate judgement, and correct taste.

Having thus shown how extremely at variance the assertions of this admirer of *Benevolus* are with the real state of the most important of all domestic habits, as it exists in a part of the world where he must be perfectly acquainted, your Readers will prob- ably concur in opinion, that it becomes unnecessary to accompany a guide, so little qualified to discharge the duties of his office, on a barren excursion to *Am- boyne* or *Luconia*, places with which, similar to my- self, he possesses no personal acquaintance, and per- haps has received no accurate information. With re- gard to the three quotations, adduced so confidently by this superficial writer, and erroneous observer, to establish his second position, or the excessive insalub- rity of the sea breeze, but one, in the least, seems to bear upon the subject,—that from the work of Sir George Staunton. Of this, it may be sufficient to say, it contains a mere *ipse dixit*, without argument af- forded in its support, which can be received only as an addition to the melancholy list of facts, already in existence, evincing but too clearly, that travellers in general are more inclined to admit erroneous, and common report, as undoubted and well known truth, than to make use of the evidence procured by means of their senses, for correcting the inaccuracies with which second hand observations, communicated by ignorant or prejudiced men, are usually replete.

The third fact stands on ground scarcely more solid than the preceding. At one period, particularly, soon after the establishment of English power in Java, it is undoubted, that many causes combined to con- tribute a great degree of impurity to all the canals, which, in consequence, became perfect magazines of filth, and prolific sources of disease. From the opera- tion of the same circumstances, the mud banks, whose influence in general is very much exaggerated, exhibited repositories of dead bodies, the stench- es emitted from which tainted the superincumbent at- mosphere of sea and land. Since then, the case is al- lowed to be quite altered, and at present few anchor- ages are found more healthy than the roadstead of *Batavia*—the only casualties, observed to occur among seamen, arising from the common effects that take place in every country from such persons imprudently indulging on shore in intoxication, and other dan- gerous excesses. The sea breeze, it likewise cannot have

escaped your correspondent, is frequently denominated the Doctor by sailors, on board of ships anchoring in the roads of *Batavia*, a convincing proof that no un- healthy qualities, in their estimation, are attached to the salubrious, and delightfully refreshing currents of cool air, daily setting in from the expanded ocean.

I now conclude, Sir, by congratulating the inhabi- tants of *Batavia*, upon fairer prospects opening before them. Subsequent to the publication of my former letters, a Committee has been constituted for the high- ly laudable and beneficial purpose of improving their hitherto neglected city. With every well wisher to the prosperity of Java, I unite in expressing sincerest hopes, that labour, pregnant with vast advantage to the community, will be crowned with success. Let the result of these endeavours, however, prove what it may, so long as the houses of *Batavia*, continue upon their present construction, no more must be heard from the Dutch inhabitants, regarding the natural insalub- rity of Java. In this respect no alternative remains—the axe has been, at length, laid to the root, and causes pointed out, which are in their nature too pow- erfully active, to admit of longer doubt respecting their operation. May I trust, Sir, that no imputation of national vanity will be ascribed, when it is main- tained, that if this lovely and fertile island, had been blessed with the fostering influence of a congenial English Government, but during one-fourth of the lengthened period it remained in the hands of its former masters, instead of being upheld to public re- probation, as the dread of Europeans, and a satiable grave of Colonists, it would have proved, as it very justly deserves to be considered, one of the brightest ornaments in the brilliant constellation of orient gems, which conspicuously adorn and enrich the British crown.

Yours, &c.

BENEVOLUS.

P. S. I had nearly forgot to mention a disease, which poisons the source of generation, and renders life, and all its domestic duties and comforts, a bur- den, is scarcely known in *Batavia*, while in the extre- mity of the island it rages constantly with unremitted fury. The singularity of this subject, as a very ex- traordinary natural fact, is deserving of more atten- tion than hitherto has been paid to it.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### BATAVIA.

#### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 31—brig *Genereux*, A. Piot, from Mauritius 10th Sept.

#### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23—brig *Fortuin*, J. F. Dryssen, for Tagal.

Do. 29—H. C. Gun-boat No. 5, J. M. Kern, for Minto.

Do. 31—ship *Theban*, J. S. Overton, for Paeca- longan.

Nov. 2—American ship *Restitution*, W. Messervy, for Coves—cargo, pepper, sugar & coffee.—Amer- ican ship *Heracles*, E. West, for Salem—cargo, pep- per, sugar and coffee.—Ship *Claudio*, J. Welsh, for London—cargo, sugar and coffee—passengers, Mr. Kurten, and Master Peter Jensen.—brig *Genereux*, A. Piot, for the Eastward.

Nov. 3—brig *Susanna* Barbera, C. E. Badendyk, for Tagal.—brig *Helena* Jacoba, G. Matheos, for Samarang.—ship *Juliana*, W. Hornblow, for Lon- don—cargo, pepper, sugar and coffee—passengers, Lt. Mackenzie, Acting Chief Engineer, Messrs. J. A. van Braam, E. H. van IJtersum, C. L. de Veye, J. P. D. Schiedius, P. H. G. Trock, and Master P. C. J. Kruithoff.

#### Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.

Ship *Devaynes*,—do. *Margaret*,—do. *Hope*,—do. *Sourabaya*,—do. *Margaret*,—do. *Maria* Louisa,—do. *Lady Hood*,—Dutch ship *Elizabeth* Johanna,—do. *Maas* and *Rottstroom*,—brig *Jane*,—do. *Geina*,—do. *Ballie*,—do. *Helena*,—do. *Anna*,—do. *Mintor*,—do. *Brake*,—do. *Jane*,—Dutch do. *Dolfine*,—schooner *Drake*,—do. *Joseph* Nicolas,—do. *Louisa*,—Arab ship *Sellambole*,—Chinese brig *Lassim*,—do. *do* *Hope*,—do. *do* *Susanna*,—Malay do. *Lanaar*.

### CALCUTTA.

#### ARRIVALS.

July 29, *Jessie*, Landale, from Port Louis July 21. Ditto 30, brig *Novo Destino*, (Portuguese) Paulo Jose Branco, from Rio de Janeiro April 23.

Ditto 31, brig *Indus*, (American) Dennis, from Newbury Port March 25.—*Hope*, (ditto) Batchelor, from Boston April 1.—*Favorite*, (ditto) Ozer, from Salem April 13.—*Crao Creta*, (Portuguese) Joao Jose Franco, from Lisbon March 15, and Brazil April 27.—*Hooghly*, Higgins.—brig *Covelong*, Edlis.—Mauri- tius, Smith.—brig *Guide*, J. Higgins.—brig *Henriette*, Demorets.

August 2, *Ennore* Transit, Greig, from Madras July 27. Ditto 3, *Espadadsem*, Lopez, from Rio de Janeiro March 28.

#### DEPARTURES.

July 29, *Lady Flora*, Brown, to complete her lad- ing for China.—*Frances* Charlotte, Acres, China.—*Eliza*, Cowan, Bussorah.

August 1, schooner *Tropic Bird*, Badman, Isle of France. Ditto 8, *Dragon*, Allen, Isle of France.

### MADRAS.

#### ARRIVALS.

July 8, brig *Hamdun*, captain A. De Costa, from sea.—11, H. C. ship *General Harris*, captain G. Wel- stead, from London, 28th February.—ditto, schooner *William*, captain M. Gonsalves, from Masulipatam, 25th June.—12, ship *Georgiana*, captain Egan, from Coringa 1st June.—ditto, H. C. cruiser *Thetis*, Lieut. R. Reynolds, from Vizagapatam, 25th June; Passen- gers, captain and Mrs. Kemmington.—13, H. M. sloop *Philomel*, captain J. H. Plumridge, from the Cape of Good Hope, 3d of June.

Ditto 15, ship *Ennore* Transit, captain J. Greig, from Calcutta, the 19th June—Passenger, Doctor Stewart.

#### DEPARTURES.

July 12, brig *Hamdun*, captain A. De Costa, to Rangoon.—14, schooner *William*, captain M. Gonsal- ves, to Pondicherry.

### BOMBAY.

#### ARRIVALS.

July 9, ship *Duncan*, capt. James Bird, from Bussorah.

Ditto 11, His Majesty's Frigate *Doris*, Robert O'Brien, Esq. captain, from Madras.

Ditto 12, ship *Success*, captain E. Patrick, from Bengal.

Ditto 14, ship *Anne*, captain Dickie, from Calcutta.

### CEYLON.

#### ARRIVALS.

Colombo.] July 5, cutter *Trial*, commander J. C. Pieterston, from Tutucoreen.—schooner *Eliza*, com- mander J. H. Tipke from Tutucoreen.

TRINCOMALEE.] June 26, ship *Friendship*, captain Black, from Calcutta, Passenger, Mr. Brown. Ditto 28, H. M. sloop *Sphinx*, Hon'ble A. K. Tournour, captain.

#### DEPARTURES.

Colombo.] June 24, govt. cutter *Wilhelmina*, commander O. Edema, for Trincomallee.

POINT DE GALLE.] Ditto 30, government cutter *Wilhelmina*, commander O. Edema, for Batticaloa.

TRINCOMALEE.] Ditto 28, cutter *Admiral Drury*, Tandel Nicolaan, for Madras.

#### BIRTH.

At *Sourabaya*, on the 18th October, the Lady of Lieutenant Wilson, of the Javanese Corps of a son.

## Government Gazette.

### BATAVIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1815.

BATAVIA, 27th Oct. 1815.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the fol- lowing Instructions received from the Honora- ble the Board of Directors, regarding the dispatch of Letters and Packets to England, be published for general information.

1.—Private Letters and Packets, of whatever de- scription, are to be sent in boxes and under covers by themselves, and on no account in the same box or under the same envelope with the public Dispatches.

2.—All such boxes or covers are to be carefully marked "Private Letters" in order that the Post Of- fice Department may be able to distinguish them from the boxes and packets containing Public Dispatches.

3.—Commanders of private ships, on which any Of- ficial Dispatches may be dispatched, will be required to deliver the same personally or by one of their Of- ficers at the East-India House, London, if circumstances should oblige either of them to leave the ship for the purpose of proceeding to London, but otherwise, they will deliver the Packet to the Honorable Company's Agent residing at the Post where the ship may first arrive.

The Post-masters or others, by whom any Packets may be made up for the purpose of being forwarded to England, are required to pay strict attention to the foregoing Instruc- tions.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

## GENERAL ORDERS, By the Honorable the Lieutenant Gov- ernor in Council.

BATAVIA, October 27, 1815.

Lieutenant Kenneth Mackenzie, Acting Chief Engineer, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, on having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay and Medical De- partments.

Mr. Daniel Zurhorst, is appointed a Co- lonial Ensign in the Ambonese Corps, from the 1st proximo.

The General Order of the 16th March, appointing Major Colebrook, to be Deputy Adjutant General, and Captain Nixon to of- ficiate as Deputy Quarter Master General, is rescinded.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

## BENGAL.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 26th May, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hav- ing been pleased, in the name and on the be- half of His Majesty, to place Major-Gen- eral Sir William Grant Keir, Kt. upon the Staff of his Army in India; Major-General Keir, is admitted to the Staff accordingly.

C. W. GARDINER,

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 9th June, 1815.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morrelle, of the 1st Battalion 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished a Medical Certificate of his inability to continue those personal exertions which the active duties of the Regular Corps of the Army indispensably require, that Of- ficer is transferred at his own request, to the Invalid Establishment, from the 19th ultimo, by the Honorable the Vice-President in Coun- cil, who regrets that any circumstances should have compelled him to retire from the exercise of the more active duties of his profession.

C. W. GARDINER,

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 9th June, 1815.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

### 15TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Senior Ensign Elias Edward Isaac, to

be Lieutenant from the 12th of May 1815, vice Lloyd, transferred to the Invalid Es- tablishment.

### 27TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Senior Ensign William Barnett, to be Lieutenant from the 17th of May 1815, vice Kirk, deceased.

Brevet Major A. N. Matthews, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted at his own request to resign the Office of De- puty Commissary of Ordnance at Futty- Ghur.

Compensation in lieu of Clothing for the year 1814, is authorized to be granted to the Augmentation of ten Men, per Company, of the 1st Battalion 26th Regi- ment of Native Infantry, sanctioned by General Orders of Government, under date the 4th of October last.

The Vice-President in Council, enter- taining a just sense of the long and faithful Services and exemplary Conduct of Shaikh Mahumud Jumma, late Subadar in the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment of Na- tive Infantry, who was killed when gal- lantly leading his men against the Enemy, on the 15th April last, in the successful attack made on the Enemy's positions un- der the orders of Major-General Ochter- lony, is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, to grant a Pension, of Twenty Sicca Rupees per Mensem to the Widow of that meritorious Native Commis- sioned Officer, to be paid monthly to her during her life.

C. W. GARDINER,  
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 13th June, 1815.

Lieutenant H. Salmon, of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry on the Madras Establis- hment, having furnished the prescribed Certifi- cates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the recovery of his health.

C. W. GARDINER,  
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 16th June, 1815.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Coun- cil is pleased to make the following promo- tions.

### INFANTRY.

Senior Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Donald McLeod, to be Lieutenant Colo- nel, from the 19th May, 1815, vice Morrell, invalided.

### 11TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Captain and Brevet Major William Agnew, to be Major. Captain-Lieutenant John Escott Gore, to be Captain of a Company.

Lieutenant John Dun, to be Captain-Lieutenant.

Ensign Thomas Michael to be Lieutenant.

Captain William McQuhae of the Regi- ment of Artillery, is appointed by the Vice- President in Council, to be Commissary of Ordnance at the Allahabad Magazine, vice Richards, returned to Europe.

Cornet J. Chalmers, of the 8th Regiment of Native Cavalry, having produced the pre- scribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Sea, for the recovery of his health, and to be ab- sent on that account for eight months, from the 20th instant.

The following Monthly Allowances are au- thorized by the Vice-President in Council, to be drawn by Lieutenant T. Lamb, of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, during the time he acted in the capacity of Station Staff at Di- napore, viz.

Staff Pay	.....	St. Rs. 62
Writer	.....	40
Stationery	.....	20

Total Sonat Rupees 122

C. W. GARDINER,  
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

## FORT WILLIAM,

JUNE 8, 1815.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council has the highest satisfaction in publishing, for general information, the following Copy of General Orders by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 21st ultimo, on the occasion of the final success of the operations of the Division of the Army, under the command of Major General Ochterlony, the details of which were published in the Calcutta Gazette Extra- ordinary, dated 30th ultimo.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Governor General.

Futty Ghur, 21st May, 1815.

The indefatigable exertions of Major Ge- neral Ochterlony having at length been

(Continued after the Poetry.)



## THE THISTLE.

LET them boast of the country gave Patrick his fame,  
Of the land of the ocean, and Anglian name,  
With their red blushing roses, and shamrock ~~sae~~  
green,

Far dearer to me are the hills of the north,  
The land of blue mountains the birth-place of worth;  
Those mountains where Freedom has fixed her abode;  
Those white-spreading glens where no slave ever trod,  
Where blooms the red heather and thistle ~~sae~~ green,

Though rich be the soil, where blossoms the rose,  
And bleak the high mountains, and covered with snows,  
Where blooms the red heather and thistle ~~sae~~ green;  
Yet for friendship sincere, and for loyalty true,  
And for courage so bold, which no foe could subdue,  
Unmatch'd is our country, unrivalled our swains,  
And lovely and true are the nymphs on our plains;  
Where rises the thistle—the thistle ~~sae~~ green.  
For fam'd are our sires in the battles of yore,  
And many the cairnies that rise on our shore,  
O'er the fies that invad'd the thistle ~~sae~~ green;  
And many a cairnie shall rise on our strand,  
Should the torrent of war ever burst on our land;  
Let foe come on foe, like wave upon wave,  
We'll give them a welcome, we'll give them a grave,  
Beneath the red heather and thistle ~~sae~~ green!

O! dear to our souls are the blessings of Heaven,  
The freedom we boast of the land which we live in,  
The land of the thistle—the thistle ~~sae~~ green;  
For the land and that freedom our fathers have bled,  
And we swear by the blood which our fathers have shed,  
That no foot of a foe shall ever tread on their grave;  
But the thistle shall bloom on the bed of the brave—  
The thistle of Scotland the thistle ~~sae~~ green!

(Continued from the third Page.)

crowned by the Surrender of Ummer Sing Thappah, with the evacuation of the fortresses of Malown and Jytuck, and the Cession of the whole Country from Kumadon to the Sutledge, the Governor General directs that a Royal Salute be fired at all the principal Stations of the Army, in honor of an event so creditable to the British arms, and so important to the interests of the Honorable Company.

So complete a fulfilment of his instructions under difficulties known before hand to be of no common amount, would alone have been sufficient to establish a high rate for Major General Ochterlony's reputation as a Commander; but there are details in the arduous service so ably conducted by him, which must meet from the mind of every one a more particular attention. The unremitting zeal, the sagacious foresight, and the admirable decision which he has had the opportunity of displaying, should make him feel himself indebted to the embarrassments he has had to encounter. They have only served to mark in brighter colours the extent of his claim to applause.

The gallant and able manner in which the efforts of the Major General have been supported by Colonel Arnold, Lieutenant Colonel Cooper, and Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, reflects the greatest credit on each of those Officers.

The unwearied alacrity, the labour, the conspicuous gallantry, and the skill displayed by the whole of the Artillery, Engineer, and Pioneer Departments throughout the course of the service, and the conduct of all the Staff attached to Major General Ochterlony's Division, have been pointed out to the special notice of the Governor General; and his Excellency accordingly professes his earnest sense of the meritorious conduct exhibited by Major Macleod, commanding the Artillery, by Captain Webb of the same corps, Captain Cartwright, Major of Brigade, and principal Staff Officer of the Division; Captain Baines and Lieutenant Armstrong, of the Pioneers, and Ensign Hutchison, Assistant Field Engineer; as well as by all the Officer belonging to or temporarily serving with those departments, or on the Staff during the Campaign.

Most laudable exertions no less than distinguished courage have marked the important services of Lieutenant Ross of the 6th, and Lieutenant Murray of the 1st, in the difficult situations for which they were selected by Major General Ochterlony.

It is painful to think in this hour of exultation that an individual whose skill, whose judgment, and whose animated devotion materially forwarded the proud result, should not have survived to share in the triumph. But the grateful recollection of his fellow Soldiers and of Government, will associate the memory of Lieutenant Lawrie, with all the trophies which he so eminently contributed to raise.

The patience, the ardour, and the intrepidity of all the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Division, must be justly appreciated and admired by all who have contemplated their conduct.

The Governor General offers to Major General Ochterlony, and all who acted under him, his warm applause, sensible as his Excellency believes they will be to that acknowledgment of their merits, from Government, a still more elevating consideration attends them. They have to reflect with honest pride on the further lesson which they have held forth to every power in India, the British Government is so satisfactorily conscious of its own superior strength, ever to

abuse it by trespassing wantonly on any of its neighbours, but if its forbearance be insulted, and its patience outraged by aggression, it will always prove that whatsoever obstacles may retard its earlier efforts, its perseverance will not fail ultimately to crush the assailant.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General,

(Signed) J. A. D. A. M.,

Sec. to the Govt.

A TRUE COPY,

J. A. D. A. M.,

Sec. to the Govt.

Published by Command of

The Honorable the

Vice President in Council,

J. MONCKTON,

Adg. Chief Sec. to Govt.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 21, 1815.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. H. Nicholls of the 2d Battalion 26th Regiment of Native Infantry, to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station of Cuttack, in the room of Mr. Skipton, promoted.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders, the appointment by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, of Lieutenant Caldwell of the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be an Aid-de-Camp on His Lordship's Staff, vice Colquhoun, appointed to the Command of the Goruckpore Provincial Battalion—Lieutenant Caldwell's appointment is to take effect from the 24th of February last.

Captain T. G. Alder of the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry has been permitted by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank.

Captain Henry Hodgson of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, is permitted to proceed from that Colony to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Serjeant Major William Turtle, having produced satisfactory testimonials of his claim to the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, is accordingly admitted to the benefits of that Institution, and permitted to reside and draw his Pension at Berhampore.

Compensation in lieu of Clothing for the year 1812, is authorized to be granted to the Java Light Cavalry and Horse Artillery Volunteers.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Statement of the proportion of Off-Reckonings due in advance to Colonel Charles Stuart, for the year 1814, and which becomes payable on the 1st Proximo, be published in General Orders.

STATEMENT

Colonel Charles Stuart, from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1814. . . . . Rs. 4,300

Resolved, that an Order on the General Treasury for Rs. 4,500, be issued in favor of the Paymaster at the Presidency, to enable him to discharge the Share above-mentioned.

C. W. GARDINER,

Sec. to Govt.

Mil. Dept.

## MAURITIUS.

Mauritius Gazette, Sept. 9, 1815.

The following are extracts from the latest papers as far as the 14th June, which we were favored with the perusal of for half an hour, by one of the Passengers in the Ship Castleburgh.

COURIER, JUNE 12th.

On Friday evening the Nimble Cutter, Lieutenant Thompson, arrived at Plymouth with two French Officers, Lieut. de Gourbelton, belonging to the Staff of the Marquis de Roch Jacquelin, General in Chief of the Royal Army in La Vendée, and Captain Waller, the former Gentleman is the bearer of dispatches of importance.—After communicating with the Port Admiral, H. M. Ships Pheasant and Surprise, &c. proceeded to sea with the utmost despatch—These Officers left St. Gilles on Sunday morning and gave a most favorable account of the progress of the royal cause in La Vendée.

On the 28th ultimo an action took place in which Bonaparte's General, Travo, with 3,000 men was routed with great slaughter, and on the 1st and 3d Instant the enemy were all repulsed in their endeavours to prevent the landing of Cannon, Arms and Ammunition sent from this country.

A Letter has been intercepted from the Minister of war at Paris, in reply to one from General Travo, demanding powerful reinforcements; in this letter the Minister informs him of his inability to comply with his request, and hoped he would make every effort with the Troops he possessed, not having a man to spare.

These Officers speak with confidence of the success of the Bourbon cause, which has 65,000 armed supporters in La Vendée alone,

and that the White Flag was flying at Bourdeaux and many other towns on the French coast.

Captain Waller of the Royal Navy had been wounded in La Vendée and came over in the Nimble.

VIENNA, MAY 29th.

Fouche and Carnot, whose first envoy (Monteron) was arrested by Bonaparte's people at Basancon, are said to have made another attempt to send a confidential person to the Allies with their own particular propositions, very different to that of Bonaparte—the day before yesterday Count Muschkin Parchen, the Aid-de-Camp of Prince Wittgenstein, arrived here from Grodno—The Russian Reserve had already broke up from Wilna and a new Levy of 300,000 Recruits was made in Russia.

COURIER, JUNE 14th.

Our letters state that Sir James Leith was bearing down on the Island of Martinique the 15th May, and that the Soldiery, 6 or 700 men, who had espoused the cause of the Usurper, were immediately to be shipped off by the Governor in three Transports.

The Inhabitants were all loyal to a man—Orders had been received by the Governor from the King of France as to the political changes and desiring him to apply to the British Government in the vicinity for assistance in case of need, so that he was prepared.

COURIER, 10th JUNE

French Funds . . . . . 55 1/2

COURIER, 12th JUNE.

French Funds . . . . . 54 1/2

## BOURBON.

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE.

Published by order of the General-in-Chief.

St. Denis, 29th August 1815.

Gand, the 18th April 1815.

To Monsieur le Chevalier Bouvet de Losier.

You have been informed Monsieur le Chevalier, of the debarkation of Bonaparte in the department of Var, and you will find in the subjoined report the succeeding events which have forced the King to quit his States, but that absence cannot be long, and you will be convinced thereof on the perusal of the declaration of the Powers assembled at the Congress of Vienna.—It has been followed by a Treaty which confirms all the dispositions of those passed in the last year, and the Treaty concluded with the King subsequently to that of Paris.—I herewith annex those documents.—You will be equally informed by the public Papers of the immensity of the preparations which the Powers are at this moment making, to destroy an Usurper whose turbulent spirit menaces their tranquillity, and to punish a Rebel army which has dared to dispose of a Throne, in violating its oaths.

This state of things renders it extremely important for the King, and still more for the Inhabitants, the government of whom is confided to you, that in concert with the head of the Administration, you take the necessary measures for preserving the Isle of Bourbon faithful to its King, and to maintain it in tranquillity. For this purpose His Majesty commands you—

1st.—Not to recognize nor cause to be executed any orders but those signed by the King and countersigned by me, until he be otherwise ordered.

2dly.—To interrupt all kind of commerce and relations with the Ports under the domination of the Usurper.

3dly.—Not to permit his Colors to Navigate in your Latitude, nor that the Commissions, Passports, or documents given in his name or with his stamp, be considered good and valid.

4thly.—To detain all the Vessels thus despatched, that may touch at the Isle of Bourbon, to commit the crews to prison, and to cause the cargoes to be sold or at least sequestered.

His Majesty authorizes you if you deem it necessary—

1stly.—To declare the Isle of Bourbon in a state of siege, and to submit all the Inhabitants to Martial Law.

2dly.—To remove, and send away from the Colony every Civil or Military Officer without exception, whose fidelity you shall suspect.

3dly.—To open the Commerce of the Isle of Bourbon to the Vessels of Foreign Powers.

4thly.—The Inhabitants of the Isle of Bourbon having at all-times given proofs of their fidelity and their zeal for the King's service, His Majesty doubts not but you will be powerfully aided by the Militia of the Colony in the maintenance of tranquillity, and the measures which you may judge proper to take.

5thly.—His Majesty is equally persuaded that the Soldiers who have voluntarily engaged themselves for his service will be faithful to their oaths, to Honor and to their Colors, and that they will be eager to execute the orders which you shall give them.

6thly.—Finally, His Majesty, having the most unlimited confidence in your attachment to his person, and in your zeal for his service, authorizes you to take all the measures you may deem proper, and expressly commands all Officers, Civil and Military, un-

der your Orders, of whatever rank or degree they may be, explicitly to obey you in all that you shall order for his service, under pain of being punished according to Martial law, as being guilty of disobedience.

The King desires that you lose not an instant in rendering him an account of the state of the Isle of Bourbon.

Receive the reiterated assurance of the sincere attachment with which I have the honor to be, Monsieur le Chevalier, your most humble and most obedient Servant,

(Signed) BLACAS D'AUPLS.

P. S. You will have the goodness to forward your reports to me, to M. la Comte de la Chatre, His Majesty's Ambassador at London.

## FROM THE BENGAL PAPERS.

### MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 15th August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Doctor Ward, Thomas Moore Gale, Ass. stant in the Judicial Department, only Son of Roger Gale, Esq., formerly of the Civil Service, to Miss Ann Collicie, the eldest daughter of Capt. Collicie, Second Assistant to the Master Attendant.

On Monday, the 14th do. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Doctor Ward, Mr. James Jacobs, Organist to the Old Church, to Miss Caroline McVillie.

At Madras, on the 12th July, by the Reverend H. C. Banks, Charles Fullerton, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to Sophia, the fourth Daughter of the late Charles Martine, Esq., of the Madras Establishment.

At Bombay, on the 8th do. by the venerable Archdeacon Barnes, William Page Ashburner, Esq., to Miss Hester Maria Elliott.

At the same place, and on the same day, by the venerable Archdeacon Barnes, Major Ludowick Stewart, of His Majesty's 24th Foot, to Miss Margaret Frazer.

At Madras, on the 1st July, Captain C. C. Johnston, Assistant Quarter Master General, to Eliza, second daughter of Gilbert Ricketts, Esq. Register of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

At Berhampore, on the 14th do. at the house of Captain James Arrow, by the Reverend Mr. Fales, Lieutenant Thomas Dickinson, of the 28th Regiment N. I. to Miss Louisa Palmer.

At Secrole Church, Benares, on the 27th do. by the Reverend Mr. Hastings, Lieut. George Gladwin Denbiss, of Artillery, Grandson of the late Francis Gladwin, Esq. of the civil service, to Anna Ellerker, only daughter of the late Colonel Macgrath, of the Bengal Military service.

### BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, in August last, the Lady of Charles Trower, Esq., of a Son.

On Thursday the 10th Aug. the Lady of William Jones, of Siphore, Esq., of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 5th do. the Lady of Luis Barretto, Esq., of a Daughter.

On Monday, the 7th do. Mrs. J. Higgins, of a Daughter.

At Mahomedpore, on the 5th do. Mrs. Isaac Mills, of a Son.

At Kissenungah, on the 30th July, the Lady of Captain Lieutenant C. W. Brooke, Acting Sub Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.

At Bareilly, on the 28th do. the Lady of W. S. Stiven, Esq., Assistant Surgeon of the 2d Battalion 5th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 1st August, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Francis, of a Son.

On Friday the 4th do. Mr. C. D'Souza, of a Son.

At Allahabad, on the 27th July, the Lady of Capt. Nicholls, of a Son.

### DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 10th Aug. the Lady of Luis Barretto, Esq., most sincerely and deservedly lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends for her many amiable qualities. She was the eldest daughter of Thomas De Souza, Esq.

On Wednesday, the 9th do. Mr. Timothy Hickey, Conductor of Ordnance; aged 42 years.

At Chinsurah, on the same day, Henry Roberts, the youngest Son of Mr. G. Herklos; aged one year and eight months.

At Aurangabad, on the 28th of June, in his thirty-third year, Captain George Dyson, the Commander of the Artillery of His Highness the Nizam. Captain Dyson was formerly an Officer in H. M. 84th Regt. and was induced to accept the command of the Nizam Artillery at the earnest advice of his friends from their knowledge of his great abilities and various attainments. Captain Dyson was a Draughtsman, an engineer, an artilleryman, and a chemist, and to high professional merit united every quality which could endear him to his friends and relatives as a soldier and a gentleman.

At Madras, on the 26th July, John Nicholson Watts, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

At St. Thome, on the 22d do. Lieutenant E. Bertier, of the 9th Madras Native Infantry.

In Colonel Doveton's Camp, near Akola, on the 8th do. after a short but severe illness, Lieutenant John McIntosh, of the 24th Madras Native Infantry.

At Bangalore, on the 7th do. Captain John Kennetty, of the 6th Madras Native Infantry.

At Bencoolen, on the 23d of May last, Mrs. E. Baillie, after a lingering illness, which she bore with unremitting fortitude; aged 26 years.

At Calcutta, on the 1st Aug. Maria Emely, the infant daughter of Doctor Kelly, aged 9 months and 16 days.

At his house, in the Saun Bazar, on Thursday the 3d Aug. at the advanced age of 90, Monohur Khan, an extensive Land-holder, and a respectable and opulent Inhabitant of Calcutta, formerly a confidential servant of Governors Lord Clive, Cartier, and Hastings.

At Agra, in the afternoon of the 12th July, ensign Harding, of the 1st Battalion 92d Regt. N. I.—A young man of the most amiable qualities, deeply regretted by his brother officers.

On the 24th do. in Tirhoot, J. W. McCreight, Esq. Indigo Planter.

At Bunkipore, on the night of the 26th do. at 9 o'clock, Mr. Joseph Finch, Indigo Planter; he was an old resident, a good man, and leaves a large family and many friends to lament his loss.

Lately, at Cawnpore, ensign J. J. Bird, of His Majesty's 6th Foot, the son of Major J. J. Bird, of the 16th Native Infantry, whose loss is sincerely and deservedly regretted by his Relations and Friends.

In April last, on board the Cornwallis, on his way to England, William Sherer, Esq.

On board the Honorable Company's Extra ship, Coldstream, on her passage from Point de Galle to the Cape of Good Hope, Captain J. P. Mansell, the commander of the ship.

### BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,  
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MOLENVLIET.



SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1815.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, May 10.

### PROPERTY TAX.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of the Property Tax Bill. The Earl Stanhope expressed his disapprobation of the measure in its present state, chiefly on the ground of its tending to bear hard on the poorer classes of farmers; but that portion of the agricultural interest, and as tending indirectly to raise the prices of bread and other of the first necessaries of life. The Earl Stanhope said that he had fallen from a Noble Lord's promise, and he proposed, without proof that such a case had been taken. This part of the present Bill to which he particularly objected was that which related to the occupiers of land, who were obliged to pay 18 pence on the amount of the rent, and who would, in order to reimburse themselves, be under the necessity of raising the price of corn and bread. As far as the tax related to proprietors, such as he himself was, he thought it a most proper measure—as far as it related to stockholders, he did not mean to object to it—and as far as it related to places, offices and pensions under and from the Crown, he could state no objection to it. In the last case he thought it worthy of approbation. But with respect to the occupiers of land, and other classes in similar circumstances, the operation was most mischievous; for the farmer was forced to raise the price of corn and bread, and the tax then fell heavily on the poor in the increased prices of the necessaries of life. On every account these taxes which so immediately bore upon the prices of the necessaries of life, ought to be avoided. But there was an argument in favour of this mode of taxation, which, though not openly stated, was whispered about among men of weight and authority; and it was this, that as the stockholders were taxed, every other species of property or industry must be taxed. But that argument was absurd in the view which he had of it. The ground of it was, that unless every other species of property were taxed, it would be a breach of good faith to tax the stockholders. Now the occupiers of land only paid 18 pence, whereas the stockholders were taxed two shillings in the pound; so that if there was a breach of faith, it took place upon the present plan, completely as if the occupier of land were relieved. The Earl of Liverpool said he did not feel himself called upon to trouble their Lordships at any great length on the subject of this Bill, but he thought it incumbent on him to say a few words in consequence of what had fallen from the Noble Earl. That this tax or any tax must be affixed with more or less pressure upon some of all classes of the community could not be doubted; but when the necessity really existed of imposing a heavy burthen on the nation in the way of taxation, the only question was, in what way it could be raised with the least possible inconvenience and pressure. Now, he conceived it was a great recommendation to a tax that it spread as generally as possible over the community, and every species of property; and he considered this as upon the whole the most equal and the fairest method by which so large a sum could be collected. He knew there were some who thought that a tax on capital would be by far the best method. That he confessed, was not by any means his opinion. If he believed the tax on capital would be attended with all the difficulties and disadvantages which had been urged as objections against this tax, and also with a great many others to which this tax was not liable, it was impossible to invent any system of taxation which would not fall unequally on some sort of property or industry, for there were some descriptions of property which were visible and tangible than others; so that the means of evasion did not exist which certainly did exist more or less with respect to some descriptions of property. In this last view of it, therefore, there was no tax which ought to excite less objection in the mind of the Noble Earl. Without going into the subject further, he trusted that upon the consideration of the situation in which the country stood, and the necessity of a large supply, upon all the different views which might be taken of what was the proper policy of the country under the present circumstances, this Bill would be permitted to proceed without any very serious opposition. The necessity of preparation was admitted on all hands; for that purpose a large supply was necessary, and there was no way in which that could be raised in a way so little objectionable as the present. Earl Grey was far from agreeing in a part of what the Noble Earl had advanced. The measure in question, if not in its principle, was in a great degree in its operation, necessary and just, and upon that point the opinion of the country was unequivocally expressed. He should not, however, oppose the measure, as in his view of the present situation of the country it may be necessary to raise a large sum, but he must express his hope that the necessity would not be of long continuance. In the mode of its operation upon certain descriptions of landholders, he agreed with the Noble Earl who opened the discussion; and he observed, that the Collectors of the Tax proceeded upon so different a principle in different parts of the country as to induce much inequality, and some oppression in its operation. He could not help remarking as extraordinary, that out of the fourteen millions which the tax was stated to produce last year, little more than two millions should be paid by the mercantile interest.

The Earl of Liverpool stated, that he had not said that the tax was perfectly equal, and free from objection in its operation. He had only said that of all the ways in which so large a sum could be raised, it was upon the whole the least unequal and oppressive.

Earl Stanhope repeated his objections to the Bill, on the ground which he had before taken, and read from a paper which had been laid on the table, the proportions which each of the five resources mentioned in that paper produced. Land yielded 5½, or nearly six millions; occupiers of land, nearly 3 millions; places and pensions, &c. 1 million; so that the expense in that way must be 10 millions; and trade professions upwards of 2½ millions; which allowing for the sum collected from these in the law departments, might be about 2 millions on trade, and the rest from fundholders. Now, the difference between the pressure on land and trade was remarkable, and the most proper remedy in every point of view would be to relieve the occupiers of land.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Earl of Liverpool suggested the propriety, under the circumstances of their Lordships passing by the commitment of the Bill, which proceeding he moved should be negatived.

The Duke of Norfolk contended that the Bill ought to be committed, in order to remedy some of those objections to which it was liable in its operation. The tax itself, he thought, was the most fair and equal that could be imposed, provided its individual character, and the worst points in its operation, could be got rid of. It was material for that purpose, that the Bill should be allowed to go into a Committee. Among other particulars with respect to which the Bill required some amendments, there was the provision by which leases were subjected to a new valuation every 7 years; and that the tenant might be deprived in a great measure of proper returns for his capital. He was perfectly aware of the importance to the country of being in a proper state of preparation, for this was the way to prosecute war with effect, if that should be necessary; and the best means of securing peace on just and honourable terms, if peace should happily be the result. He had no objections, therefore, to the tax, which of course was to last only as long as the occasion which called for it; but he thought it highly inexpedient to omit the commitment of the Bill, when no material delay would be created by that committee.

The Earl of Liverpool said that it was discretionary with the House, whether to commit the bill or not; and he should not have proposed the third reading without its going into a Committee, had this been a new measure. But he had not thought it necessary in the present instance, when he considered that this was a measure which their Lordships had already more than once before them, and that it was now intended to be continued only for one year, unless the same necessity for it existed next year as now. The delay would besides, be inconvenient; and if the measure were to be continued for more than a year, their Lordships would have the opportunity of considering and discussing such modifications as it might appear proper to introduce into the Bill. In the mean time it did not seem to him expedient that the Bill should be committed.

The Marquis of Buckingham said, that the argument of the Noble Earl himself proved that it was expedient that the Bill should be committed; for if the measure had been more than once under their Lordships' consideration, and yet still required amendment, it was the more proper that it should not pass now without the proper alterations and modifications. He begged not to be understood as

disapproving of the tax itself, and there he had the misfortune to differ from his Noble Friend near him (Grey); but thinking the tax a proper one, he still thought the Bill ought to be committed, in order to remove some objections in the details to which it might be liable.

Earl Stanhope made some observations in favour of going into a Committee on the Bill. The Earl of Liverpool and the Marquis of Buckingham spoke in explanation. Their Lordships then divided on the question of committing the Bill—

Contents	28
Non Contents	23
Majority against going into a Committee on the Bill	15

The Earl of Liverpool gave notice, that he should move the third reading of the Bill to-morrow.

The remaining Bills upon the table being duly forwarded, an Adjournment took place.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 11.

PROPERTY TAX.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the third reading of the Property Tax Bill.

The Duke of Norfolk repeated his approbation of the principle of the Bill, and his conviction that the clamours and outcries which had been raised against it were unfounded. The Executive Government ought not to suffer itself to be influenced improperly by such means, and the firmness which they had displayed during the outcry against the Corn Bill was much to their credit; for whether that measure was right or not, the decision ought not to be influenced by such clamours. But while he approved of the principle, he was aware that it required much modification in the details. There could not be a more equal and proper tax than this, if it were confined to property secured—he meant land, property in the funds, mortgages, bonds, &c.; but income derived from trade and personal exertions, which was uncertain in its nature, ought not to be so taxed. The bill required amendment, too, in the case of the occupiers of land, who paid according to a very uncertain and vague criterion. He recommended it, therefore, for Ministers to consider whether several very material amendments and modifications might not be made in this plan of taxation, in case it were necessary to continue it beyond the year.

Earl Darnley approved of the principle of the tax, and said, that if the sum must be raised, it could not be raised in a more fair and equal way, if the proper alterations were made in the details; and it had this particular recommendation, that it bore less heavily on the poor than any other taxes would do by which so large a sum could be raised.

The Marquis of Douglas thought the tax most unjust and impolitic in its principle and in its operation. It was unjust in its principle, because it took a certain proportion of the whole income of the country, and when they once came to take ten per cent. in this way, they might, on the same principle, take ninety-nine per cent. It was unjust in its operation, because it imposed the burthen most unequally and unfairly on the different kinds of property. He considered this, therefore, as an unjust and unconstitutional tax. Articles of luxury and matters of that kind were the proper objects of taxation; because they limited themselves. He objected, also, to the tax, because he considered it as amounting to a declaration of war. He could not agree that it was to be regarded merely as the means of enabling the Government to place the country in a proper state of preparation with a view to negotiations for peace; but as the means of commencing hostilities, to which he was adverse, if peace should be preserved. He was the more convinced of this when he considered it in connection with the declaration of the King of France, and the declaration of the King of Naples, and the declaration of the King of Sardinia, which appeared very like giving a sanction to assassination. He regretted that this had been signed by the Duke of Wellington, who certainly did not understand it in any such sense. The declaration, too, was monstrously absurd, because it put all the adherents of Buonaparte out of the pale of law; and by this means outlawed 31 millions of people. If any other Noble Lord wished to divide the House against the tax, he should be ready to join in giving a negative to the Bill.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that he considered no Noble Lord as pledged to support a war by agreeing to this bill, for whether with a view to peace, or an armed preparation for negotiation, the sum was necessary; and it could not be raised in any other way so advantageously as by this plan. With respect to the clamours against the tax, he admitted that they were in a great degree unfounded; but it certainly had been understood by many respectable individuals that Government was pledged not to continue this tax beyond the first month of April after the close of the war. This was certainly not intended by those who introduced the measure at the commencement of the last war; but as it had been so understood by many, and as there were words of termination in the act which were not to be found in the other war tax acts, Government, in order to avoid even the appearance of breach of faith, were willing to abandon the tax, if possible, altogether, because the pledge was supposed to extend to its not being continued under any modification or shape whatever. It had been introduced by a Noble Friend of his (Sidmouth) about 11 years ago, at a rate of 5 per cent. That had been increased by Mr. Pitt to 7½ per cent. and it had been raised to 10 per cent. when the Noble Marquis opposite (Lansdown) was Chancellor of the Exchequer; and he did not know that it was understood by any administration that there was a pledge for its ceasing entirely at the conclusion of the war. That no such pledge was intended when it was first introduced by Mr. Pitt, was clear to demonstration, for the tax was then partly pledged for loans, though that part had been afterwards redeemed by his Noble Friend, (Sidmouth). It was singular, too, that those on whom the tax bore least heavily, he meant the commercial classes, had been the loudest in their opposition to it. With respect to the present state of affairs, he did not think this the proper time for him to enter upon any discussion of that kind; but as to the observation of the Noble Marquis (Douglas) that the Duke of Wellington had signed a declaration, which appeared to have a tendency to encourage assassination, he was sure no one could imagine that the Duke of Wellington could ever sign a declaration having such a tendency. Nothing could be more abhorrent to his nature. The declaration in question had no such tendency or object, and certainly none such had ever entered into the contemplation of the Duke of Wellington. As to the tax itself, he could only repeat what he had said on a former day, that it appeared to him the plan best calculated to raise so large a sum with the least possible inequality; and its great recommendation was, that it reached property of every kind. The tax was, besides, only continued for one year, which was an answer to many of the objections which had been urged against it.

The Marquis of Lansdowne stated, that it had certainly been understood by him and those with whom he acted at the period to which the Noble Earl alluded, that the tax was to be re-considered at the close of the war; and he now stated it as his opinion, that this tax was one calculated for an exigency, and ought to be re-considered on every occasion when that exigency terminated. At the close of a war, it might perhaps be advisable, under particular circumstances, to continue it to a certain extent, and under various modifications; but it was clearly right and proper, that at the close of a war, it should be re-considered, for the purpose of reducing its amount, and altering as far as that might be expedient the mode of its operation. But for the present, admitting that the sum must be raised, he could not conceive any plan by which it could be so raised in a more fair and equal way than the present. Inequality, in some respects, there must be in every method of taxation; but it was desirable that every tax should be as equal as it could possibly be made, having a due regard to the produce; for even additional equality might be too dearly purchased by the sacrifice of too great a proportion of the produce.

The Earl of Liverpool fully concurred with the Noble Marquis, that at the close of a war the tax ought to be re-considered before it was continued in any extent, and he had never intended to say any thing that could bear so contrary an interpretation.

The Duke of Norfolk said, that one great recommendation of the tax was that it could not be evaded. When a tax imposed on servants, persons might lawfully evade it to a certain degree by keeping but few servants. But this reached the property of those who instead of living in a style of magnificence suited to their fortunes, and spending their money liberally and virtuously as he contended, were hoarding it up for the purpose of entailing for three or four generations. A part of these hoards would, by this tax, be got for the service of State.

Earl Stanhope proposed, as an amendment, that schedule B, being that which related to the occupiers of land or the tenants, and schedule D, which related to manufactures and trade, should be left out. This he did not on account of the tenants and manufacturers, but on account of the consumers, who really paid the tax. This tax, as far as concerned the classes in the other three schedules, landowners like himself, stockholders, and pensioners, he thought a very proper tax, and far preferable to the assessed

tax, and far preferable to the assessed



taxes which had been in contemplation to substitute in lieu of it.

The amendment was negatived, and the Bill read a third time and passed.

The Duke of Norfolk inquired whether it was proposed any communication should be made relative to the present state of affairs, before the holidays?

The Earl of Liverpool said he could not answer the Noble Duke's question at the moment; but it was certainly his intention to move to-morrow, that the House should adjourn till Thursday next.

The Echequer-bills Funding Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Marquis of Douglas presented several Petitions from places in Somersetshire, Ayrshire, &c. praying a repeal of the Corn Bill. There was one from Glasgow, signed by 50,000 persons.

The Lord Chancellor proposed that the question whether the Petitions ought to be received should be deferred till they could examine whether the Petitions were couched in respectful terms.

The Marquis of Douglas agreed, and said that if they were not, he should be far from urging them upon the House.

The Earl of Roseberry's Divorce Bill was committed and reported.

Several Bills were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.—Adjourned.

### BONAPARTE.

The remarkable co-incidence in the destiny of Buonaparte with that of Cromwell as unfolded in the following anecdote is not the least extraordinary circumstance in his career as compared with that of his prototype.

A work, entitled *Secret Memoirs of Bonaparte* has just been published. These Memoirs, which are written by a man who asserts, that he never quitted Bonaparte during a period of fifteen years, contain several lively anecdotes. We quote the following:—

"After the siege of Toulon, and when we had re-conquered it, Bonaparte, says the author of this work, who was strongly suspected of terrorism, experienced vexations which were rendered the more sensible, as it was then proposed that he should be removed from the artillery, and placed in the infantry. He came to Paris to remonstrate; he was promised redress, though nothing was done for him. He addressed himself directly to the Representative then entrusted with the military department—I believe the Citizen Aubrey. The complaints of the young Corsican were still neglected, and he obtained nothing. Irritated by the repulses which he daily experienced, and yielding to the impetuosity of his character, he conceived the project of quitting his country. It was then that he became acquainted with a person of the name of Blinkamm, of English origin. He was a young man of an agreeable person, and spoke the English language well. I met them both at the Case de la Republique. Bonaparte, who knew me perfectly well, saluted me first. I was affected with his situation. Sorrow, and disappointment were painted on his countenance. He declaimed against the Government in such very indiscreet terms, that I was compelled, for his safety and my own, to inform him that it caused us to be taken notice of. He then gave M. Blinkamm and me each an arm, and conducted us to the garden of the Palais Royal. There he continued to pour forth a torrent of invectives against the different authorities and men in place. He concluded by communicating to us his plan of expatriation. I wished to know what country he had chosen, and mentioned England to him. The English, said he, are seamen, and I am not one; they are, besides, a people already completely formed, who have no need of the aid of any individual, and no foreigner will ever rise to high distinctions among them. In Germany there are too many competitors. Spain would suit me well enough; there is no great military man there. During this conversation the Englishman appeared very attentive, and did not whisper a word. Meanwhile, as it was very cold, he made us go into the Case de Foy: there Bonaparte dwelt much upon Spain. Many of his reasons were spacious, somewhat; but the whole plan had a romantic air, and, in particulars was out of all proportion with his means. The young Englishman, who observed this, said to him, 'My friend, Spain would not suit you. Since you are of opinion that justice is not done you in France; and since you are resolved to leave it, I will point out to you a country where you may turn your military skill to advantage. Quit Europe, and go to Constantinople. I will give you letters of introduction to some of my relations, who are established in that country: their commercial dealings have connected them with many persons attached to the Seraglio. I promise you that, at my solicitation, my family will soon make you known there. Perhaps you will there become the second volume of the Count de Bouneval. Tell me whether you approve of this plan. If you do, I shall write to-morrow, by the way of England, and I shall soon receive an answer.'

"Bonaparte, in the extreme of every thing, could not restrain a joy which his friend's proposition excited, and though eloquence formed no brilliant part among his natural qualities, what he then said will never be effaced from

my memory, and his conversation fixed my opinion respecting him. In fact, he was entirely himself. He disclosed his soul, his character, and his passion for celebrity:—'Dear Blinkamm,' he exclaimed with transport 'you are right; Constantinople is the place—yes, Turkey; but how came I not to think of that? Alas! I am so unfortunate that I no longer reflect (taking his hand.) You have done me a real and a very great service. Blinkamm, I will go immediately to Turkey. The Turks are the most insignificant of people with regard to military skill; they are indebted for the little knowledge they possess to persecuted and unfortunate Frenchmen, like myself. Well, a Corsican Frenchman shall unbrutalize them, and marry them (this was the term he used) to the European tactics. I will make them overleap three centuries, and place them on a level with other nations. Their seditious spirit and undisciplined state do not terrify me; I will amble ten regiments, if necessary, to make one obedient. Their ignorance will serve my ends; if they were more enlightened, I should experience greater obstacles.—If I am assailed by envy, if I excite umbrage, I will not suffer the tempest to increase, lest I should not be able to lay it.—I will always hold in reserve the means of exiling myself to some distant government of that vast Empire; and that exile shall be the first step towards a happiness of which I have always formed to myself a flattering image.—Blinkamm, I shall be indebted to you for every thing.'

"He was silent; his countenance beamed with hope. 'I will,' said he, 'immediately request permission to retire to Constantinople.' Accordingly, after some days he solicited it, but it was refused him." [Plymouth Chronicle.

Cromwell intended to have exiled himself to America, and was prevented by the Edict of Charles the 1st.

\* Here the writer of the article remarks that Bonaparte did not *totally* Blinkamm, that is, he did not in the familiar French style employ the second person singular in this conversation, while, on the contrary, his English friend (though we have not so translated what he said) addressed him always with *thou* and *thee*.

**Pugilism.**—A determined and desperate fight took place on Tuesday last, on Hounslow Heath, between *Harmer*, of first rate science, and *Shelton*, the navigator.—The crowd was immense. Shelton first made his appearance, and threw his hat into the ring. Harmer shortly after made his appearance with the utmost confidence. The seconds were Richmond and Oliver for Shelton, and Belcher and Gibbons for Harmer. Betting seven to four on Harmer, with variations between that and two to one. A few minutes before one the set-to commenced. Harmer is a relation of the Belchers; and the flag (handkerchief) which was worn by the late Jim Belcher, and which is now called by that name, was tied over the blue bird's eye on one of the posts of the ring. The combatants fought 25 rounds with the greatest obstinacy and resolution. The battle lasted 26 minutes, and after alternate hopes of success, finally terminated in favour of Harmer. *Harmer* the Life Guardsman beat *Painter* in 28 minutes, and a third fight took place.

**Suicide.**—Sunday the family of Mr. Tyler, No. 9, Bedford-street, Bedford-square, were thrown into the greatest alarm and affliction at finding Mr. Tyler shot in his study. On the morning of that day the deceased got up in a wild and frantic manner, but after a short time these symptoms subsided, he came down stairs and dressed, and afterwards received some company in the parlour with his usual politeness and good humour; he remained with his family in that manner until about one o'clock, when he retired into his study, where he arranged some papers relating to his family and other affairs. In a few minutes after the servant maid, who happened to be upstairs, heard the report of a pistol, which she thought proceeded from her master's room, and in consequence came down to the drawing-room; but finding the door fastened, she went to inform the family, who also heard the report and were coming up. The door was forced open, and a most heart-rending sight presented itself. Mr. Tyler was sitting in a chair, with a pistol in his hand, which he had discharged through his head. He was nearly covered with blood, and he died in a few minutes. The affliction of his wife and family on this melancholy occasion was beyond description.—Coroner's Verdict, *Insanity*.

**CORONER'S INQUEST.**—An Inquest was on Saturday held at the King's Head in Roll's buildings, Chancery-lane, upon the bodies of William Waghorn, and Jane Waghorn; his wife, the former having, on the preceding day, killed the latter, and then cut his own throat. The Jury having been sworn, proceeded to view the bodies; and having returned, the Coroner proceeded to examine witnesses.

Edward Waghorn, son to the deceased, was first examined. He deposed that he was eight years and a half old; on Friday, about one o'clock, his father took the carving knife and sharpened it on a butcher's steel; he then laid a large walking stick on the table, and said he would murder the first person that came into the room. About half past one, witness's mother got up to go down stairs, when his father went between her and the door, locked the door, and put the key in his pocket. At this time witness's sister about 6 years of age, and his brother, about 4 years

old, were in the room. His mother then said "What are you going to do with me?" "I'll soon let you know," said the father, holding the carving knife in his hand. They then walked up and down the room several times, and at last his mother ran to the door and beat it violently with her fist, calling for help. His father then seized and gave her a stab on each breast with the carving knife, and then cut her head nearly off, so that it hung down behind. Witness and his little brother and sister cried murder! His father stood over his mother a few minutes after he had done the deed, and then, hearing people coming up stairs he walked to the middle of the room, and taking off his neckerchief cut his own throat, and instantly fell. Soon afterwards some persons forced open the door, and sent for a surgeon—witness's father was still alive, but died in ten minutes. About twelve months back he was confined in Bethnalgreen mad-house a month. On coming from thence however, he conducted himself very quietly, and worked at his trade as a tailor, till last week, when he shewed symptoms of insanity. On Thursday night a man sat up with him, but the man went away in the morning, and deceased went to work in making a waistcoat. They had lodged in the house about eight weeks. His father and mother had not quarrelled. Witness did not think his father would have murdered him and his brother and sister, even if the people had not come up.

This child gave his evidence so clearly and satisfactorily, that the Coroner did not think it necessary to call any more witnesses to prove the cause of the death of the unhappy people.

George Sleet, the brother of Jane Waghorn, deposed, that she had been married to Wm. Waghorn about fifteen years; they were both about 34 years of age. Knew that the deceased was in a mad house about twelve months ago; was sent for last week, and found him evidently labouring under mental derangement. Had not the slightest doubt that at the time the act was committed, he was incapable of knowing what he was about. This was all the evidence called.

The Jury found the following verdict:—The deceased, Jane Waghorn, came to her death by the violent act of her husband, Wm. Waghorn; the said Wm. Waghorn died by his own hands, but at the time he committed both acts, he was incapable of judging between right and wrong.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa lately wrote a letter to Count Ceraute, the Governor of Parma, which contains the following political Confession of Faith:—

"My wishes rejected the hand of Buonaparte. As a dutiful daughter I yielded to the entreaties of a beloved father, and sacrificed myself for my country. When I arrived in France amidst such dazzling prospects, the amiable manners of the French, rendered me perhaps too indulgent to the inconstancy and unsteadiness of their character. I thought I had studied the nation. It abandoned Napoleon in his adversity, and recalled to the throne the Prince whom he had proscribed. Ah! Napoleon's return to France, and the people forsake their King. What a base and faithless nation! Never will I return to it; and if I had not a son to whom I have consigned my existence, I would shut myself up in a convent for the remainder of my days."

We extract the following articles from Dutch Papers received last night:—

BRUSSELS, MAY 20. Within these few days there has been a tumult in the neighbourhood of Lille: a number of country people hoisted the white cockade, and cried *Vive le Roi*; a detachment of troops fired upon them, by which several were killed or wounded; many are flying into our country. In Flanders and Picardy the Bourbons have a very powerful party.

FRONTIERS OF DENMARK, MAY 14.

We understand that a Danish auxiliary corps will be of the same strength as the Swedish, namely, 12,000 men, under the command of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, who distinguished himself so much in the last war. The Danes, as well as the Swedes, will join the army of the Duke of Wellington. The pay of the Swedish soldiers, which was only 3½d. is raised to 5d. per day.

WIELBURG, MAY 3.

We hear that the Archduke Charles will marry our Princess Henrietta of Nassau-Wielburg, which was the object of his late visit here. The Emperor Francis, it is added, will give the bride 150,000 florins for pin-money. The Archduke Charles is, perhaps, the richest Prince in Germany, being the universal heir of the wealthy Duke Albert, of Teschen, his uncle.

FROM THE MAINE, MAY 14.

The Austrian, Bavarian, Wurtemberg, Baden, and other troops, are now upon the Upper Rhine, ready to commence their operations. Two Princes are put under provisional arrest, on account of suspicious correspondence. Baron Reinhard, who was detained for

some time at Frankfort, together with Count Welfradt, is now gone to Louis XVIII. M. de Welfradt has arrived at Wollebutte, and is now gone to Brunswick.

### AMERICAN PAPERS.

MARCH 20, 1815.

SHIPWRECK OF THE BRITISH SLOOP OF WAR SYLPH, OF 18 GUNS. NEW YORK, JAN. 26.

The Sylph is a British (ship) sloop of war, rated at 18 guns and carrying 22, and was commanded by Captain Dickens, with a crew amounting, with himself and officers, to 117 souls, of whom 111 have perished. On Tuesday morning, 17th inst. at half past two o'clock, previous to the snow storm, the weather being thick and the night dark, the wind at N. E. standing to the northward under close reefed topsails, she struck on Southampton bar, at Shinecock bay, or Canoe Place, five miles west of the town, and soon went over and drove head on wards to within a few rods of the shore. By day-light she was perceived by the inhabitants, and a number immediately collected and hastened to attempt the relief of the people. From the height of the surf and violence of the sea, however, as the storm approached and increased, it was impossible to get to the vessel. The crew were all safe, 60 of them in the tops and on the rigging, until half past eight o'clock, when the purser parted with the Captain, in the mizen top and came to the windward gun-wale, which was then as high out of water as her tops. Directly after, a tremendous sea capsized the ship and broke her in two between the fore and main masts; the fore-part rolled over and lies keel upwards, and the after part split lengthwise, went to pieces, and drifted to the leeward.

The crew being thus dashed into the sea, were chiefly drowned immediately. A few were seen on spars, and pieces of the wreck, and every exertion made by the spectators on the shore to save them. The purser, Mr. William Parsons, with two of the seamen, were taken off the spars about two o'clock in the afternoon, and three more sailors, some time after, saved from the wreck by a boat.

The men saved remain at Southampton prisoners of war.—The wind and tide set almost directly along the coast, with a strong undertow off shore, or probably a greater proportion of the crew would have survived.

The purser states, that Captain Dickens is a young gentleman of fortune lately married; and mentions, that one of the saved seamen held a little son in his arms, until he was chilled to death, when he dropped him overboard, and a number of other affecting incidents.

The Sylph was bound from the Delaware, with despatches from the commander of the Spencer, 74, to Admiral Hotham, of the Superb, off New London.

NEW YORK, JAN. 20.—Our account of the loss of this vessel given on Wednesday last, was essentially correct. On Saturday, Mr. Wm. B. Parsons, the purser, with the five seamen saved, were brought up from Southampton, by Lieutenant Jenkins, of the American troops stationed at Sing Harbour.

From Mr. Parsons, we learn, that the officers who perished in the Sylph, were—George Dickens, Esq. Captain; C. D. Brown, 1st-Lieutenant; George Burr, 2d ditto; J. Sutt, Surgeon; William Mirtlow, master; William Boyd, gunner; James Marshall, carpenter; Andrew M. Gregor, boatswain; Archibald, Lundie, master's mate; James Service, midshipman; David Kingston, ditto; J. O'Halloran, ditto; T. E. W. Houghby, supernumerary ditto; W. H. Fox, Captain's clerk.

The above 14, with 97 seamen and marines, making the 111 drowned.

Boston, June 8.

The Dutch Government had purchased two English frigates at Plymouth, which, with two Dutch frigates which put in there in distress some time since, was preparing for sea, and it was expected would sail shortly for the Mediterranean, to operate with our squadron against the Algerines. The Dutch officers at Plymouth were particularly attentive to the Americans; and they often expressed the hope that they might have the honor of acting in concert with our squadron.

As the Royal Sovereign passed the squadron in President Roads, the jolly tars on board her saluted them with three cheers, which was returned from the crews of the squadron; and on passing "Old Ironsides," their favorite, the salute was repeated in "louder strains," and returned by the gallant crew of that ship.

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